AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 12, 2010 AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 24, 2010

SENATE BILL

No. 1026

Introduced by Senator Wyland

February 12, 2010

An act to-add Section 1347.3 to amend Section 1347 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal procedure.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1026, as amended, Wyland. Sex offenses: conditional exam of minor victims.

Existing law provides for the examination of witnesses conditionally under certain circumstances, including when a material witness for the defendant, or for the people, is about to leave the state, or is so sick or infirm as to afford reasonable grounds for apprehension that he or she will be unable to attend the trial. Existing law provides for the contemporaneous examination and cross-examination by closed-circuit television of minor witnesses 13 years of age or younger if the court makes specified findings.

This bill would provide that when a defendant has been charged with a sex offense for which registration as a sex offender is required, the alleged victim, if he or she is under 18 years of age, may be examined conditionally, for any evidentiary proceeding in the case and without the presence of the defendant, upon a finding by the court that emotional trauma to the alleged victim would result if the defendant is present during the examination, as specified remove the requirement that a witness be a minor 13 years of age or younger.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1347 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 1347. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to provide the court with discretion to employ alternative court procedures to protect the rights of a child witness, the rights of the defendant, and the integrity of the judicial process. In exercising its discretion, the court necessarily will be required to balance the rights of the defendant or defendants against the need to protect a child witness and to preserve the integrity of the court's truthfinding function. This discretion is intended to be used selectively when the facts and circumstances in the individual case present compelling evidence of the need to use these alternative procedures.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, the court in any criminal proceeding, upon written notice by the prosecutor made at least three days prior to the date of the preliminary hearing or trial date on which the testimony of the minor witness is scheduled, or during the course of the proceeding on the court's own motion, may order that the testimony of a minor 13 years of age or younger a witness at the time of the motion be taken by contemporaneous examination and cross-examination in another place and out of the presence of the judge, jury, defendant or defendants, and attorneys, and communicated to the courtroom by means of closed-circuit television, if the court makes all of the following findings:
- (1) The minor's witness' testimony will involve a recitation of the facts of any of the following:
- (A) An alleged sexual offense committed on or with the minor witness.
- (B) An alleged violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, of which the minor witness is a victim.
- (C) An alleged felony offense specified in Section 273a or 273d of which the minor witness is a victim.
- (2) The impact on the minor witness of one or more of the factors enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, is shown by clear and convincing evidence to be so substantial as to make the minor witness unavailable as a witness unless closed-circuit testimony is used.

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(A) Testimony by the minor witness in the presence of the defendant would result in the child witness suffering serious emotional distress so that the child witness would be unavailable as a witness.

- (B) The defendant used a deadly weapon in the commission of the offense.
- (C) The defendant threatened serious bodily injury to the child witness or the child's witness' family, threatened incarceration or deportation of the child witness or a member of the child's witness' family, threatened removal of the child witness from the child's witness' family, or threatened the dissolution of the child's witness' family in order to prevent or dissuade the minor witness from attending or giving testimony at any trial or court proceeding, or to prevent the minor witness from reporting the alleged sexual offense, or from assisting in criminal prosecution.
- (D) The defendant inflicted great bodily injury upon the child witness in the commission of the offense.
- (E) The defendant or his or her counsel behaved during the hearing or trial in a way that caused the minor witness to be unable to continue his or her testimony.

In making the determination required by this section, the court shall consider the age of the minor witness, the relationship between the minor witness and the defendant or defendants, any handicap or disability of the minor witness, and the nature of the acts charged. The minor's witness' refusal to testify shall not alone constitute sufficient evidence that the special procedure described in this section is necessary to obtain the minor's witness' testimony.

- (3) The equipment available for use of closed-circuit television would accurately communicate the image and demeanor of the minor witness to the judge, jury, defendant or defendants, and attorneys.
- (c) If the court orders the use of closed-circuit television, two-way closed-circuit television shall be used, except that if the impact on the—minor witness of one or more of the factors enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), is shown by clear and convincing evidence to be so substantial as to make the—minor witness unavailable—as a witness even if two-way closed-circuit television is used, one-way closed-circuit television may be used. The prosecution shall give the defendant or defendants at least 30 days' written notice of the

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prosecution's intent to seek the use of one-way closed-circuit television, unless good cause is shown to the court why this 30-day notice requirement should not apply.

- (d) (1) The hearing on a motion brought pursuant to this section shall be conducted out of the presence of the jury.
- (2) Notwithstanding Section 804 of the Evidence Code or any other law, the court, in determining the merits of the motion, shall not compel the minor to testify at the hearing; nor shall the court deny the motion on the ground that the minor witness has not testified.
- (3) In determining whether the impact on an individual-child witness of one or more of the five factors enumerated in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) is so substantial that the minor witness is unavailable as a witness unless two-way or one-way closed-circuit television is used, the court may question the minor witness in chambers, or at some other comfortable place other than the courtroom, on the record for a reasonable period of time with the support person, the prosecutor, and defense counsel present. The defendant or defendants shall not be present. The court shall conduct the questioning of the minor witness and shall not permit the prosecutor or defense counsel to examine the minor witness. The prosecutor and defense counsel shall be permitted to submit proposed questions to the court prior to the session in chambers. Defense counsel shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to consult with the defendant or defendants prior to the conclusion of the session in chambers.
- (e) When the court orders the testimony of a minor witness to be taken in another place outside of the courtroom, the court shall do all of the following:
- (1) Make a brief statement on the record, outside of the presence of the jury, of the reasons in support of its order. While the statement need not include traditional findings of fact, the reasons shall be set forth with sufficient specificity to permit meaningful review and to demonstrate that discretion was exercised in a careful, reasonable, and equitable manner.
- (2) Instruct the members of the jury that they are to draw no inferences from the use of closed-circuit television as a means of facilitating the testimony of the minor witness.

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(3) Instruct respective counsel, outside of the presence of the jury, that they are to make no comment during the course of the trial on the use of closed-circuit television procedures.

- (4) Instruct the support witness, outside of the presence of the jury, that he or she is not to coach, cue, or in any way influence or attempt to influence the testimony of the minor witness.
- (5) Order that a complete record of the examination of the minor witness, including the images and voices of all persons who in any way participate in the examination, be made and preserved on videotape in addition to being stenographically recorded. The videotape shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending and shall be made available for viewing to the prosecuting attorney, the defendant or defendants, and his or her attorney during ordinary business hours. The videotape shall be destroyed after five years have elapsed from the date of entry of judgment. If an appeal is filed, the tape shall not be destroyed until a final judgment on appeal has been ordered. Any videotape that is taken pursuant to this section is subject to a protective order of the court for the purpose of protecting the privacy of the witness. This subdivision does not affect the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 868.7.
- (f) When the court orders the testimony of a-minor witness to be taken in another place outside the courtroom, only the-minor witness, a support person designated pursuant to Section 868.5, a nonuniformed bailiff any technicians necessary to operate the closed-circuit equipment, and, after consultation with the prosecution and the defense, a representative appointed by the court, shall be physically present for the testimony. A videotape shall record the image of the-minor witness and his or her testimony, and a separate videotape shall record the image of the support person.
- (g) When the court orders the testimony of a-minor witness to be taken in another place outside the courtroom, the minor witness shall be brought into the judge's chambers prior to the taking of his or her testimony to meet for a reasonable period of time with the judge, the prosecutor, and defense counsel. A support person for the minor witness shall also be present. This meeting shall be for the purpose of explaining the court process to the child witness and to allow the attorneys an opportunity to establish rapport with the child witness to facilitate later questioning by closed-circuit

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television. No participant shall discuss the defendant or defendants
or any of the facts of the case with the minor witness during this
meeting.

- (h) When the court orders the testimony of a-minor witness to be taken in another place outside the courtroom, nothing in this section prohibits the court from ordering the-minor witness to be brought into the courtroom for a limited purpose, including the identification of the defendant or defendants as the court deems necessary.
- (i) The examination shall be under oath, and the defendant or defendants shall be able to see and hear the minor witness, and if two-way closed-circuit television is used, the defendant's image shall be transmitted live to the witness.
- (j) Nothing in this section affects the disqualification of witnesses pursuant to Section 701 of the Evidence Code.
- (k) The cost of examination by contemporaneous closed-circuit television ordered pursuant to this section shall be borne by the court out of its existing budget.
- (*l*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a defendant from being represented by counsel during any closed-circuit testimony.

SECTION 1. Section 1347.3 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1347.3. Notwithstanding any other law, when a defendant has been charged with an offense specified in subdivision (c) of Section 290, the alleged victim, if he or she is under 18 years of age, may be examined conditionally, for any evidentiary proceeding in the case and without the presence of the defendant, upon a finding by the court, supported by an examination and report of a qualified psychologist or psychiatrist, that emotional trauma to the alleged victim—would—result—if—the—defendant—is—present—during—the examination.